Colorado Springs Gazette

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE,

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS,

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Only First Class Hotel in Colorado City.

EGLESES HOUSE,

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Colorado City, - Colorado.

Entirely Refitted. Ample accommodation for Tourists and Travelers. Livery Stable Attached.

KUEN'S NEW

European House,

145, 147 and 149 Dearborn St., near Madison,

CHICAGO.

Adjoining new Tribune Building.

This new and elegant hotel, rebuilt since the great fire, is now open to the public. It is capable of accommodating 250 guests. Is convenient to all places of amusement. Street cars and omnibus lines pass the house to all parts of the city. Large and light Restaurant private dining Rooms, Reading Room, baths and closets on every floor.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

ROOMS $1 to $2 per day.

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I have been stopping at this Hotel about two months, and have found it in all respects as stated above, and heartily recommend it as a *most desirable room* for business men, and travelers.

REV. J. E. AMBROSE,

Agent Colorado Springs Co., February 22, 1873.

Ute Pass Springs Hotel,

This hotel is open for the reception of guests. Located near the railway, with fine

SPRING WATER CLOSE AT HAND

AND THE WELL KNOWN MINERAL SPRINGS

ATTACHED

in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak can be enjoyed, without difficulty by the guests.

All the accessories of a first-class hotel are to be found. The rooms are airy and well furnished, and

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO INVALIDS AND TOURISTS.

H. A. SANTIRE, Manager.

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PROPRIETOR.

Huerfano Street, Colorado Springs.

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN REFURNISHED AND the Proprietor is now prepared to accommodate Tourists and Invalids, with Board, at the following prices:

Board and Lodging.....$10 00 per week.

Board and Lodging, single room.....12 00 per week.

Board by the Day.....2 00

The table is supplied with the best the Market affords.

MANITOU HOUSE,

H. T. BRAKE & CO., Proprietors.

This new and elegantly furnished Hotel will be kept open during the Winter, at the following reduced rates including fires:

Per Day.....$3 00

Per Week, each in single room.....15 00

Per Week, two in single room.....12 00

Per Week, three in single room.....11 00

This House was built especially for the accommodation of invalids and tourists, and being sheltered from cold winds, and having a southern exposure, with wide circles, adds much to the comfort of guests.

The house is situated in the very centre of attractions, being but nine miles from Cheyenne Canon and Monument Park, ten miles from the summit of Pike's Peak; four miles from Glen Eyrie; three miles from the Garden of the Gods; one mile from the Ute Pass and Falls; besides having the Minera Springs located upon the grounds.

A resident physician at the house, who will give advice gratis concerning the drinking of the Mineral Waters and the use of the hot and cold Soda Baths. A moderate charge will be made in case of regular medical attendance.

A good and reasonable priced Livery, consisting of carriages, buggies, and saddle horses, is near at hand, to convey guests to all points of interest.

Connection run with all trains at Colorado Springs.

H. T. BRAKE,

Mrs. M. K. KARNS,

Proprietors.

The Linden Eyes,

ALDER & WHITE,

PROPRIETORS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

This new hotel has just been furnished and fitted for the accommodation of a number of Guests at reasonable rates.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

CORNER LAKE AND G STS.,

DENVER, COLORADO.

J. F. M. RICE, Proprietor.

FORD'S HOTEL,

(LATE SARGENT'S,)

LARIMER ST., BETWEEN G AND H,

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E. L. FORD, Proprietor.

Guests of all sorts at this house is entirely new, and newly furnished throughout with the best and latest styles. All spring beds. Large and airy rooms.

COTTAGE HOME,

H. A. ARMENTROUT,

PROPRIETOR,

COLORADO CITY, COLORADO.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Board and lodging, $7.00 per week. Board without lodging, $5.00 per week. Day board, $4.00 per week.

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DEL NORTE HOUSE

WILLIAMS & SEAMEN,

PROPRIETORS.

Corner Cascade Avenue and Huerfano Street,

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Newly Furnished. Rates Low.

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Hotel and Restaurant,

No. 31 Wazee Street, DENVER.

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OF THE WEST!

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT

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AT STAR BREWERY

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DEALER IN BEER, ALE, PORTER AND CIGARS always on hand. Keeps only a quiet place where Tourists and Invalids can find a comfortable resort to spend their leisure time.

H. WEBER, Proprietor.

LITERARY NOTICES AND EXTRACTS.

Those of our readers who are musical are fond of variety in the music they purchase. *Peters' Musical Monthly*, a thirty-two page publication, each number of which contains songs, duetts, quartetts, and other vocal music, together with several piano forte pieces. The price is only thirty cents a number, or $3.00 a year, and he who wishes subscribes will commence that they do not get twenty for their money.

The Song Messenger, published by George F. Root & Sons, Chicago, besides containing six or eight pages of vocal and instrumental music, has several pages of interesting articles and gossip on musical matters. With the March we come visitor by a. who care to keep themselves "posted" on what is going on in the musical world.

The first thing which greets the eye in *Godey's Lady's Book*—namely, the frontispiece—colored fashion plate—is sufficient to commend it to every well-regulated feminine mind. The April number, in addition to the fresh fashion news, the hints in numerable for the Work-table, the Kitchen, etc., has the usual complement of entertaining stories, essays, poems, etc., one is exactly fitted for the hour or.

There are few publishers who offer so much good reading matter for so do a year as the publishers of *Appleton's Journal*. The as monthly part, made up of two serial summers published in March, contains no less than forty-nine Original Articles, besides which a mass of information. The most varied character is found under the titles Miscellany, Editor's Table, Minor Mention, Correspondence, Art, Literary Notes, Scientific Notes, Home and Foreign Notes, etc. From the "Miscellany," we have received the "Gleanings from New Fields in Council," which we print below. Amongst the contributed articles are one or two of special interest to this section. Col. Dodge, who spent some time in our Territory last year, contributes two papers, entitled "Glimpses of Colorado," which are accompanied by several illustrations. The "Glimpses" consist of detached sketches, including the War Railway; Pueblo; Queer Villages; Wonders of the Country; Monument Park; Resources of the Territory; "Greasers" and Chinese; The Garden of the Gods; and a Mountain Storm. Though some of these sketches are slightly exaggerated, they are well written and effective, and will doubtless give the effect of directing the attention of many tourists to the attractions of Southern Colorado. The engravings, we think, are not up to the mark. With the exception of the view entitled "The Rocky Mountains," and the Scene in Monument Park, they are more imaginative than reproductive, and some of them have a rude character which conveys a very incorrect idea, the fact being that ninety-nine times out of a hundred, one of the things which will most strike a person making his first acquaintance with Colorado Scenery is the exceeding distinctness with which everything stands out in the clear mountain air. The following extract from the "Resources of the Territory" will give our readers an idea of the whole of the sketches:

"In proportion to the area under cultivation, richer and more abundant products do not reward husbandmen in any country. The wheat is of such size and weight that it is intermixed with that of Missouri to give the latter value in Eastern markets. At the Denver fair was one of a committee by whose oats were inspected that grew far up the mountain side, along the path of the proposed Denver and Georgetown narrow-gauge railway. On those elevated plateaus, eight or ten thousand feet above the sea-level, farmers told me that rain seldom fell, and there was no need for artificial irrigation. The largest, weightiest oat and wheat straw ever seen by those who constituted that committee was in September, grea upon farms near or among snowy mountain crags. In the midst of still farms the road into South Park, finding its devious way, will terminate at the base of Mount Lincoln. Enormous riches are buried beneath the shadows of Mount Lincoln, and visions of fabulous wealth dispel the repose of every wanderer who listens to traditions gathered from Indians and from French and Spanish adventurers who left here the first traces of civilization.

"An isolated gulch or a rocky fissure, it signifies little when it is connected in any way with mines and smelters in the open plains. Wheat and oats, after being cut, lie for weeks in stacks in the fields, or by the roadside. My wife and daughter rode daily for four months a pair of ponies that *never ate one forkful save such as they could gather when forbidden* in Monument Park. Browns, a genuine descendant of Aztec conquerors from Mexico by Cortez, is more absent-y even and encouraging to a stock of peas. I never knew before with the exhaustion, "he feeds his colt," that origin. correct, no doubt, was the father of the joke, as he was of that other when he named Guatemozin "over the coals!"

An Eastern farmer who appreciate the advantages of buying and not raising coal. There are no trees to girdle, no low-cuts to "grub," no underbrush to burn, no fences to build. A first crop often pays the cost of one hundred and sixty acres, and of all needful improvements. There are no trees except along the mountain range, and as they are many of the best timbers were imported—long ere setting at the sawmills of the States. I can obtain, trustworthy estimates of the value of the agricultural products of Colorado, are quite as indefinite were, approximate estimates of the money value of the yield of the gold mines. One sagacious speculator asserts that, when a proper quartz-crushing mill is established in Denver, and narrow-gauge roads, already planned, are finished, such vast quantities of the precious metals will be exported, that Denver, and the value of all other staples, become but few ounces of it, more than some Members of Congress have come.

I maintain that no man deserves the title of a gentleman who goes out of his way, or does not take great pains, to avoid wounding the feelings of others, even though he may consider them inferior to himself in education, position, or riches, and especially those people who are dependent on him for their daily bread, whether they be domestic servants, or persons in his employ. Politeness is cheap, and costs nothing, but it has been said to be worth a thousand pounds a year to a man who possesses it. Many a man owes his success in life entirely to his politeness, and many a man has failed because he was deficient in this respect. Politeness is to the character what varnish is to a piece of furniture—it adds to its beauty, and preserves it from many injuries. Politeness is the sunshine of the mind, and it is impossible to be happy without it. Politeness is the sunshine of the mind, and it is impossible to be happy without it. Politeness is the sunshine of the mind, and it is impossible to be happy without it.

MINING DISTRICTS AND THEIR RESOURCES.

mining districts await the advent of railroads and perfect quartz-crushing machinery, such as the Englishman sees, at the cost of ten, ten dollars, to put a quartz mill in Denver. Explorers and miners say the mineral wealth of Colorado is quite as great as that of California. Very auriferous, brawling streams, and every river and cañon down these mountain sides, is a veritable "placer," and after each rain-storm men have gathered grains of gold even in the streets of Denver.

Another article bearing upon this part of the continent is one on "The Rio Grande," in which a vivid description is given of the manner in which the wild cattle are lassoed, during the season of roundup.

ANIMALS AND THEIR MASTERS.

In Mexico, it is estimated an overabundance of cattle roam upon the sandy plain, never to be seen again. Northward, in the dim distance, a black speck is seen to arise. It is the vulture which accompanies a beast. There is the same phenomenon in the observed with boys as with vultures. Pass with a cart-accident the other day. The axle broke, the horses came in, on both sides of the road, and we were at once in a state of wreck. Laughter, twenty or thirty boys, appearing to rise out of the ground, surrounded us. It is now from great misfortunes breed boys without any superabundance assistance from parents.

I sometimes think that it was a misfortune for the world that the horse was ever subjugated. The horse is the animal that has been the worst treated by man, and its subjugation has not been a together a gain to mankind. The oppressions which he has inflicted in other, more remote ages, excessive. He it is who we owe much of the misery which degrades the carriages, and have a great nation that has been the main instrumental of the two direst wars that ever which man has to engage their own cannon balls. Could whether that would not rebel at that.

To what an height of materia. civilization a nation might arrive without the horse was to be seen in Mexico and Peru, when the Spaniards first entered and devastated those regions. There they found thousands of houses with roads, and with gardens attached to them. Could it be that there was a single Mexican so degraded as millions of our poor countrymen are. So you see, when almost regret the subjugation of the horse, assure that civilization would not there have certainly been retarded.

Considering how the horse is wronged, he is the most quiet and uncomplaining creature in the world. Observe the cab-horse called by flinging at one of his forefeet, just showing to the observant by-stander how pain it is of pain you see to observe animal sometimes; and the ill-usage which a few any other animal would chafe at in a similar condition, and how noisily he would remonstrate against the needless cruelty of his driver! But conduct and its results form a notable instance of the folly of being silent about our grievances. The busy world pays attention only to those who loudly complain, and accords that attention in exact proportion to the loudness and persistency of the complaint.

There have been a few wise lines written in the world. I have one myself, of a sorte character, but not such, or rear, or pursue any of those fantastic devices for getting rid of the driver; but when he objected to him, he always runs off against a wall or a car-wheel. No human being, who made these objections to the horse, was ever known to "repeat." You must understand the allusion. A gentleman, who had been teaching in England, was asked to the secret of his success in this more of accomodation, so to him. He replied: "When he says go I am off at once; but when he says come, I do not remain." Now, nobody could "remain upon the horse" have been teasing you about. But, as a wise horse, like a wise man, does not see as his wisdom to himself; and this wise horse was not the wisest horse that ever lived with in his society with the many human beings? Did not impart his secret to his fellow-horses or grays?

I am always a fair test of dogs' sense, come to learn our language. If they ever do, they will cut us entirely. Everything seems clever and uncommon-sense in a language of which you know but little and. This is why we appear to ever and interesting to dogs to first hear they knew our language well, would any dog speak a public dinner? Would any dog remain in the nursery, listening to the foolish talk of nurse-maids and mothers? I am not quite sure whether our dairy here would stay so resolutely with us, if understood, a word said.

Whenever I see a favorite cat, with its sagacious master or mistress, I always see that the cat considers the master or mistress as a kind companion. The cat sees that it has some duty to perform. To open the door for it, to find out the sunnies, to window-sill for it, and, in fact, to perform a thousand little offices belonging to the duties of companionship, in return for which the cat purrs out some wages, and is content always to be in a grace in attitude, as an additional payment of the kind, human companion.

Well, the cat has no wife (or the lion, the tiger, or the fox. I should not like to be a lion, and have to come home, after a hard day's hunting, to the lioness and my cubs, without any prey in my paws. My mane would be out of a manner that would not be at all caressing. No, I am quite resolved, that if I am to have my choice, I will unconditionally be a lion. Although I pause to hear what Man ever will say; because will not either be going into any form of animal life, that is to be the same form. We would make a. One of my tales to me another, that they would turn up their sides, and show the whites of their eyes, and not endeavor to catch any more flies, for we would prove to them that about once in a million times it would be artificial, and not a reality. But as enjoy life in the best way we can; whether we are lions, cats, flies, and especially those people who are dogs in my analogy, write me melancholy notes, that have sad endings, or play melancholy music, which I cannot dance.

I maintain that no man deserves the title of a gentleman who does not treat argue, may say offensively, in details. A more over-exacting, over-illustrated, protests one will needless oaths, informs one of similar, of whom he is going to tell a good story, that he is the first cousin of Miles of the Army, that the ties you must have met him at Johnson's, who married Brown's aunt, and—but the subject Browns, all the Browns who have the misfortune to be connected, with green gates, and Scotch lodge and after a Chinese pattern. At last, you don't know where you are, and there is a feeling of being submerged by a profusion of facts, every one of which is of, unconscionably, absolute.

Whenever you enter by some chance into a new phase of society, you do what it ever, in a gent, even charming people, there are in that society, and what interest they take in matters respecting science, etc., as you do not think that there was anything interesting at all until you came to know those people. Ever where there are the elements of love, even of mere companionship, and this does not depend upon education. I am afraid the world is beginning to think too much of education. Give me the best common sense instead of education. Give me the best common sense instead of education.

THE SUNNY SIDE.

"Hair Breadth Harry," in the *Golden Era*, writes: "I know a room where sunshine always lingers, and there is a wealth of summer and mignonette in the air whenever I think of it. There is a tiger-lily and rose-leaves drooping over them from a ceramic vase. There is a wide sofa of the days of the Georges, and is covered in chintz, with ferns and harebells for pattern, and the third man goes down there with a great coffee-colored under his shoulders, and opens parcels and letters, dropping them as he gets through on the floor, the most natural place for them. A grate has been painting, under water colors and paper lie on a side table, just as she left them to rush away or answer some rude. I have never been able to discover any disarrangement of the house-hold economy in this flight. Somebody left a snow-ball on a chair. There will be nothing said about it at breakfast next morning. There are no laws here against playing with the curtain-tassels, no regulations as to how often the snowy muslin curtain may be pulled up or put down. They do not rise. The season out, crisp and speckless as our neighbor's face across the way, but the only consequence is they are oftener new and clean. There is going very near a joke this time, for things are relevant, oftener and look brighter than here on the stateliest houses. The chairs have no particular places, and anybody free to occupy them time with and men addicted to poking are always coming this. Something wrong in the house, if a crystal dish be carelessly broken, they can seldom resist the temptation of being funny, and the more attentive the invalid is in the uxorial point of view, so much more lively will their jesting. Balzac never sketched the man who loves his joke, he would have pointed out with his characteristic spirit of dissection how men who act thus gradually estrange their wives. Women will not be, suggested out to them; they do not accept jokes as a substitute for the sympathy and attention they feel, to be their due.

The latest dog story comes from Canton, Miss., and shows that the Spaniards are not the only people that regard the peculiarities of their human masters in the performance of "Yankee tricks." The dog in question has been privileged to have free access to a butcher's establishment and other evidences of his good and dog. One day, however, at a time when rarity dry period, the dog accidentally upset the pail, and it broke to pieces. Fearing that his allowance would be cut off, or having a conscientious restitution for the property destroyed, he went to his master's home, obtained a sound basket which just the former one, brought it to where the one formerly stood, and carefully piled the scattered provisions into it. Having surveyed his work and thinking it might get into difficulty in consequence of the staves of the basket he carried them of and his them. With a dog training such a dog as this could be trusted to speculate in "Greek Kalends" stocks, and the probabilities are that he would cover up his tracks as well as some Members of Congress have done.

A speculator striking with a cane, or even a stone the pavement by a strong-armed man, often causes more pain to the man struck, and more commotion in the ranks, than a bullet that tore through a man's leg or arm. A. Chickamauga, Gen. Wallace, storming forward at the head of his brigade, was struck in the abdomen. Deathly sick and faint, he called to Gen. Granger, "General, I am hit in the place; who shall take command of my boys?" Granger replied, "Go to, my dear, and no one will be sent as favorite brigade to the rear. Wallace rode along rearward, and came to see the extent of his wound. Unbuttoned his coat, found no blood. Underclothing was not stained or punctured. There was no wound in the flesh. Realizing that he had been hit with a spent ball, Wallace went into action, and in a towering rage galloped back to the scene of battle. Dashing up to the commander of the reserve, he roared: "I'm not wounded, worth a curse. Return this brigade myself!" and he did.

The Jackson ville *Journal* records that a young man in that city, seeing the beer-keg line was given him an opportunity the other morning, and always as soon as with it. He now be-

WHAT THE LEAF DOES.

It pumps water from the ground through the thousands of tubes in the stem of the tree, and sends it into the atmosphere in the form of unseen mist, to be condensed and fall in showers. The very water that, were it not for the leaf, would sink in the earth and find its way, perchance, through subterranean channels to the sea. And thus it is that we see it works to give us the "early and the latter rain." It works to send the rills and streams, like lines of silver, down the mountain and across the plain. It works to pour down the wheels that energize the machinery which gives employment to millions—commerce stimulates, wealth accumulates, and intelligence disseminated through the agency of this weather. The leaf does it all. It has been demonstrated that every square inch of leaf gives 3-500ths of an ounce every twenty-four hours. Now, a large forest tree has about five acres of foliage, or 6,272,630 square inches. Thus being multiplied by 3-500ths (the amount given for every inch,) gives us the result—12,252 ounces, or 588 pints, or 294 quarts, or eight barrels. The trees on an acre gives 800 inches in twenty-four hours. An acre of grass, or clover, or grain, would give about the same result.

The leaf is a whisper, too, in another sense of the word, where we see it works for the good of man in the most wonderful manner. It carries immense quantities of electricity from the earth to the clouds, and from the clouds to the earth. Rather dangerous business transporting lightning; but it is particularly useful for this work. Do you ever see a leaf entire as to its edges? It is always pointed, and these points, which they be large or small, are just fitted for their electric agent. These tiny fingers seize upon and carry it away with wonderful celerity. There must be no delay; it is "time freight." True, sometimes it gathers up more than the trunk can carry, and in the attempt to crowd and pack the baggage the train gets terribly shattered, and we say that lightning struck the tree. But it has been struck a thousand times before. This time it was over-worked.

We might add another office of the leaf, and that is, to absorb nitrogen from the atmosphere in the form of ammonia and nitric acid. It is estimated that there is obtained from the atmosphere, by rain, snow, and absorption, every year, manure equivalent in amount to a foot one and three quarters of best Peruvian guano to the acre.

Now in the light of these facts, we can the better understand this other statement made by Prof. Nash:

"A pasture used wholly for growing and fattening animals, if originally of a good sort, should never deteriorate, and will not if the owner will not be covetous and overstock it. But if he asks it to feed two animals where one is enough, it will sadly fail. If he feeds it down to the turf and all his flower among the grass roots from April to December, there will be a sad hazard, and he will see, before many years that never, that is better than cure.

In this case, the deep roots bring to the surface the moisture charged with soluble matter, but as there is no leaf to hold it, the rapid evaporation only thus more speedily and fatally exhausts the land. This seems to me the true philosophy of this question.

"This surface moisture, charged with carbonic, vegetables only land, and vegetation, and also animals, and man. The value of trees to the vegetable and animals and man is well presented by a writer who says:

"'Trees are the great oxygen producers, thus furnishing to the air what man most requires, at the same time extracting from it carbonic acid gas, which is poisonous to animal life, though a life-giving to them. By furnishing the cool, refreshing shade to screen us from the scorching sun, by, and August suns, they not only render our own and the lives of animals more enjoyable, but actually serve to prolong life. No cow, horse, or sheep should be subjected to the severe experience of being placed in a pasture or driven along our roads during our summer days unless the refreshing shade of overhanging trees is furnished them. It is found that the sheep produces more and a better quality of mutton and wool, when in pastures thus sheltered than otherwise; that the cow yields more milk, and of a richer quality; the oxen do fat with less loss, and that horses are in every respect benefited as well as their drivers, by a liberal supply of shade, and it is indisputable that the shade produced by trees is far preferable in summer to that of the shed."—*Inter-Ocean.*

TERRITORIAL GLEANINGS.

Gen. Chas. Adams has returned from Washington.

Seven more thieves have recently been arrested in Centra..

The cost of the city government of Denver last year was about $80,000.

Forty-four hundred head of fat cattle are soon to be shipped from Trinidad.

The Middle Boulder mill is now treating twenty tons of ore per day.

Fourteen paying mines are being worked steadily around Caribou.

The flies are reported as troublesome among the Cucharas.

The Villa Park Association of Denver are constructing a dam on the line of an artesian well for permanent supply of water.

In Weld and Arapahoe counties, the round-ups will commence on the first of May, at the mouth of Cherry Creek.

Cashmere goats are said to do well in Colorado. Their fleece is worth $1.50 per pound in Boston or New York.

It is stated that the yield of gold and silver in Clear Creek county this season will be far in excess of any previous one.

Colton's separating works, above Idaho, are nearly completed, and Myer's works, below Idaho, are in operation.

One hundred and ten men are now employed in the Caribou, and that number will soon be increased.

The South Park mines are giving good reports, and will attract a large number of miners this season. Fairplay, the county seat of that section, is growing rapidly.

At Animas county has had a mass meeting, upon the railroad question, and recommends the issuing of $250,000 in county bonds to aid in the construction of a railroad to Trinidad.

The *Canon City Times*, speaking of the coal-veins in the vicinity of Canon City, says that those who have never seen the process of mining coal should not lose the present chance. There we know about three inches, perhaps, and the same pitching seam to the depth of the earth's gravity, which the experience of years has shown, and is from new to as near the centre of the earth as strike. They have no more coal than machinery, and make up 2,500 tons per day.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE,
ED'L PAR'L PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
APRIL 5, 1873.

THE LOCAL PAPER.—You owe it to yourself to personally identify yourself by its support, and exact from it as a public sign-board a character as you would from any educational institution. It is in no sense a personal notice and care—for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the summation of the importance, interest and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without misrepresenting yourself.—*New York Times.*

THE CITIZENS' TICKET.

For Trustees.
MATT. FRANCE,
A. E. WEIR,
C. E. WILSON,
W. H. MACOMBER,
C. E. BARTON.

For Town Clerk.
A. E. BARRETT.

For Constable.
S. C. DOWNING.

For Street Commissioner.
R. C. LYON.

We give our support to the above ticket, not because we think that there are no good names on other tickets in question for Trustees which are before the electors, but because the Citizens have a clear expression of principles on which the above candidates will act, if elected, and in other cases they have no such clear expression of principles.

It is true that a circular has been issued, in which it is stated that Messrs. C. E. Wilson, G. E. Sweet, C. E. Freeman, N. Hoagman and Whipple cordially endorse certain principles which are set forth therein, but the circular is, on the face of it, a false pretence, and an electioneering dodge, which is utterly unworthy of credit.

It sets out by giving a Ticket, which is designated as "The People's Ticket for Trustees of Colorado Springs, nominated at a mass meeting held March 27th, 1873." The writer of the document, and a large portion of the electors, know full well that the statement is an unqualified falsehood. The Mass Meeting adopted *no* Ticket whatever. A certain party—the party who have issued this same circular—once endeavored to engineer a Ticket of their own through that meeting, but they failed, or rather they had backed the meeting so thoroughly to carry the names which they put forward, they were not strong enough to prevent the nomination of others, and the result was that no less than eight or nine candidates were nominated for the office of Trustee. The writer of the Circular has not even the poor excuse that the names were *amongst* those nominated at the Mass Meeting, for two out of the five received no nomination on that occasion.

A Circular which is founded by such a deception as this is, as we have said, utterly unworthy of credit, nothing whatever that it says can be relied on, and, for aught we know, the principles set forth are *not* the principles endorsed by the gentlemen named. Messrs. Wilson and Mr. Whipple both disclaim connection with the affair, and say that they will not serve if elected.

We do not, however, allude to the so-called principles, and see what they would amount to even if they were *bona fide* expressions.

There is an old couplet which tells us

When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;
When the devil got well, the devil a monk was he.

We have here a most unmitigated case of sick devil. The writer of the circular says: "We think that it is the duty of every good citizen to demand that the Colorado Springs Company carry out the letter of their contracts, and establish once the validity of the prohibition clause in their deeds." What does he want? Does he want them to understand that he wants them to imagine that he and his party are anxious for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic in the Town, and so be the means to cause the votes of the unwary to be deceived; he devil is to withdraw, and another substitute, here, notwithstanding all his monastic and ascetic pretensions, is a poor creature. The very meeting which was called by evening, at which the participants in the party who have issued the circular, previous meeting were invited, a motion was taken, and [illegible] agreed upon. [illegible] Poole's name was put in nomination for Trustee. They knew the course of the Board of Trustees would be under the control of another candidate was the choice, no pledge to the citizens as to their action in the matter; their want, the favor of two opposite parties, and a Board to will take *such steps* in the sale of liquor as *they shall consider for the best interests of the Town.*" When we know that two of the leading men of the party are deeply interested in the success of the prohibitory clause—one of them having given leases for property *omitting* such clause, and the other has been, perhaps, the most notorious offender in the town—we know what they mean, and

[illegible] to consider for the best interests of the Town. We know well enough that however much of a monstrosity the devil may profess to be in this time of sickness (before the election), if he should succeed we again through carrying the election his own way) no more of a monk would he be.

The circular says: "It is no part of the duty of the Board of Trustees to take any official action until such time as the Colorado Springs Company shall have failed or refused to carry out and enforce their contracts with the people." By this we presume, is intended a condemnation of the action of the old Board in refusing to grant licenses, and in passing a prohibitory ordinance, and a Board which would act in accordance with the views of the People's party would rescind the prohibitory ordinance and would grant licenses to all who asked for them. The question which comes before the people for settlement is, therefore, exactly what we stated last week. Shall Trustees be elected for the coming year who will countenance and support the efforts which Major Macomber is pledged to make for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic, or shall Trustees be elected who, by their actions, may make this as clear as more difficult? Shall the good citizens, whose wishes it is to maintain the Colorado Springs Company carry out the letter of their contracts, elect as their representatives men who will pursue a policy directly inimical to the carrying out of the contract, or shall they elect those who are prepared to give a cordial support to the Directors of the Colorado Springs Company in any efforts they may make for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating Liquors?

Let our citizens ponder this question seriously, and be led away by no false issues, and no false pretences. A very interested in upholding the Temperance principles on which this Town has been established are straining every nerve and using every article to carry their views, and unless some clear mination be used by the electors, they may suggest things so as to be successful, but a basis is needed to defeat them is the vote of every good citizen who approves the series of resolutions which have been signed by so large a number of our leading men, and which have been accepted as their principles, by the candidates whose names head this article.

Let every voter who honestly desires to have this Town a Temperance Town take care to vote, and take care to vote the above Ticket.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we connect in the remarks which we have made in the above article, to apply to the gentlemen whose names appear on the circular which we have criticised. As we have said, we have not certainly what ever that they are responsible for the circular, or that in any way expresses their sentiments.

In another column, we publish a card from Dr. Sutherland, by which he withdraws his name from the series of resolutions to which it was attached last week, and repudiates the whole proceedings, because, he says, the resolutions do not express the meaning of the meeting at which those resolutions were agreed upon.

The case, as stated, differs in two particulars, from that accepted at the meeting of the 27th of March, namely in the substitution of Mr. Barton's name for Mr. Farnie's for Trustee, and of Mr. Downing's for Mr. Poole's for Constable. The reasons for the substitution are well known to Dr. Sutherland, and may, perhaps, as well be known to the public. Doubts have been expressed, whether Mr. Farnie is eligible for the office of Trustee, he not having resided in the Town, and so be the holders to cause the votes of the unwary to be deceived; he devil is to withdraw, and another substitute, notwithstanding all his monastic and ascetic pretensions, is a poor creature. The very meeting which was called by evening, at which the participants in the party who have issued the circular, previous meeting were invited, a motion was taken, and [illegible] agreed upon. [illegible] Poole's name was put in nomination for Trustee. They knew the course of the Board of Trustees would be under the control of another candidate was the choice, no pledge to the citizens as to their action in the matter; their want, the favor of two opposite parties, and a Board to will take *such steps* in the sale of liquor as *they shall consider for the best interests of the Town.*" When we know that two of the leading men of the party are deeply interested in the success of the prohibitory clause—one of them having given leases for property *omitting* such clause, and the other has been, perhaps, the most notorious offender in the town—we know what they mean, and

[illegible] was no reciprocity of good faith.

The whole question was debated at a meeting on Wednesday evening, at which meeting Dr. Sutherland, as one of the signers of the resolutions, was present, and Dr. Sutherland went to the door of the meeting, but went back again. He had the liberty to express such views and to give such a vote as he chose, but he neglected to do so. No one can complain of the withdrawal of his name, or he has the right to do as he pleases, but the reason which he assigns is not one which can be admitted. The meeting of Wednesday evening was so well known, and was so free, that even one of the Candidates on the Opposition Ticket was present; therefore, to imply that the resolutions were made in any underhand way is simply ridiculous.

A telegram just received as we go to press, announces that Major Macomber arrived in Denver this morning, and will reach here on Monday.

Mr. Regua, of the firm of Regua & Co., Fountain, was in town on Friday, and favored us with a call.

Buildings—chiefly residences—continue to go up with considerable rapidity.

Last year, with the piggus, snowstorms, of the season came on the 1st of April. The sky now looks as if we may have a storm before long. It should come it will be welcome.

Awhile ago, a question was raised as to the right of our Constable to perform the duties of his office now, we understand that the question as to the qualification of our Justice of the Peace for the office which he holds. We begin to think that a good many people are occupying positions for which they are not qualified.

A large area ranged about thirty miles to the southwest of Colorado Springs noon and evening. We learn that the fire destroyed a large quantity of timber along Jimsey and Four-Mile Creeks and much valuable stock range. The smoke, brought up by the wind from the north and around Town, at times, the smell of the fire could be distinguished.

On Sunday night, the citizens in the neighborhood of Jones's Peak Automatic Fire Engine Co. were startled by the cry of fire, which proceeded from a small house. Several of them went to the place where the cry proceeded, but they found that it was only a man beating and kicking his wife. We presume, say that we are an uncivilized people.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fire Company was held on Tuesday evening last, when letters were read from the manufacturers of the "Babcock" and the "Champion" Engines. The Company decided, by a vote of their former choice, and to procure a No. 1 ($1,500) Babcock Self-Acting Engine. The manufacturers state that it can be had immediately, so that we may expect to have it here very shortly.

A movement is being made to open up a road between Colorado Springs and Jackson's. This has been a road, recognized as a County road, but, as yet, has not been opened up. If it be got into a condition for traffic, it will shorten the distance from here to Denver by about nine miles, and will be of benefit to the Town in bringing through a large traffic from north to south much of which now passes us by.

We are indebted to our worthy Secretary of the following letter:—The police of New York made a raid upon a certain number of gamblers, not long since, and discovered the names of many of the prominent men of the country, who were addicted to the vice of gambling, and who are able to arrest the improvements of their attempt to possess the use vest of the means to defraud. Among the list we find, to whom our territory, Messrs. Chambers, Colorado Springs, send $25, and Henry B. Wheeler, Canon City, $36.

The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church held their monthly Social in the church on Wednesday evening last, when there was a very full attendance. The Choir [illegible] gave much pleasure, while reading [illegible] Dream of Star. [illegible] The [illegible] a lecture of the evening's discussion was the voice of a cake to the harassed [illegible] ary in town. Competition ran high between the champions of various cakes, and as each one had to be paid for, and as many times as he pleased, the handsome sum of $128.75 was realized from the election. The cake was voted to Mrs. Tower, of the Pike's Peak House. Refreshments were served by the ladies of the Society.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on Tuesday evening, a resolution was come to declaring [illegible] section three, which is as follows: [illegible] section of Ordinance [illegible] two of the Permit Law.) Section seven of the Permit Law is therefore now in force as follows, to wit:—[illegible] Any person who shall keep and conduct [illegible] house, saloon, [illegible] or place, in which any spirituous liquors, wines, ales, beer, cider, or any other intoxicating liquors, shall be sold, or given away, in any quantity whatever, [illegible] case, the same to be done, any article forbidden to be sold, [illegible] by this ordinance, [illegible] contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, [illegible] any person or persons [illegible] shall, on conviction thereof, before any Justice of the Peace, or Police Magistrate, be fined in a sum not less than [illegible] nor more than [illegible] dollars, for each and every offence, and in default of payment of such fine and costs, shall be committed to the County Jail [illegible] days, or until such fine and costs shall be paid. [illegible] Section eight of the Permit Law is as follows: [illegible] Any person who shall sell, barter, or give away, any intoxicating liquors, as mentioned in the preceding section, without having first obtained a permit so to do, as provided in this Ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any Justice of the Peace, or Police Magistrate, shall be fined in a sum not less than [illegible] nor more than [illegible] dollars, for each and every offence, and in default of payment of such fine and costs, shall be committed to the County Jail [illegible] days, or until such fine and costs shall be paid.

The Board of County Commissioners will hold a meeting at Colorado City on Monday next.

There are so many here a year 50 candidates for election next Tuesday, that all seem sure of gaining the election.

We learn that there has been a change in the proprietorship of the Mountain House, Mr. White having retired. The firm is now Calder & Hopkins.

Mr. H. W. Austin and family, of Chicago, arrived in Colorado Springs last Saturday. Mr. Austin has large interests in this district, and expects to remain here for some time.

The Foresters Lodge, I. O. O. F., have organized a stock company for building a hall which is now under way. The building will be 60x70, two stories high, and will cost $4,500.

The business business of Colorado Springs is steadily on the increase. Last Monday, 1,076 letters were sent away, being the largest mail which has ever been sent out of the Town. On Thursday it took our large mail bags to bring in the mail from the North.

Clayton Brown, a wealthy and respectable citizen of Richmond, Indiana, has just arrived in our County in search of health, having been troubled with asthma for several years. Therefore, as in many other cases, as apparently he is almost immediate, and the possibilities are that Mr. Brown will locate in the County, and that a number of his neighbors and friends will join him, bringing considerable capital, and making a very desirable addition to our population.

The editor of the *Greeley Sun* on the election's fiend is an "original poet," and our announcement of the weeks that we make it a principle to insert no original poetry has wounded his tender feelings dreadfully. Pity him, and forgive him; for his is an amiable weakness. His new year sonnet, if he would only let a Muse [illegible] which could be of his sort of thing:—

O bright and fair Luna is shining
Over meadow, and moorland, and lea;
And softly the beams are reclining
On the waves of the Fountain-Lee.

Why, of course you won't. Well, your hair and [illegible] have your eye in a frenzy rolling and—see [illegible] tions in print. Wherefore we retreat, pity the editor of the *Greeley Sun*, or the editor's friend [illegible] but do not blame him.

We are glad to notice that the Western Union Telegraph Company are putting up a branch line from Colorado Springs to the Manitou Chalybeate. This improvement will be completed in a few days, and we guess that Manitou will be able to send and receive messages direct. This will be a great advantage to business men staying there.

The Colorado Springs Democrat has been [illegible] Avenue, [illegible] the north from the Colorado Springs Record. It is the intention of the proprietors to conduct it a first-class style. We are glad to see [illegible] or any additions to our town accommodation, or we believe that there will be a [illegible] during the coming season.

Two [illegible] engaging in the commendable work of ornamenting their lots with shade trees should remember that two things will very much assist new plantations to get a fair start. One is to support the [illegible] so that the wind cannot shake them and the other is to [illegible] them well—that is, to keep [illegible] straw on the ground over the roots, which prevents the drying of the soil.

The town of Easton, about sixteen miles northwest of Colorado Springs, consists of about a dozen log houses, with one grocery and general store. It is generally known as "Hell's Mile," having grown up in connection with the [illegible] employees of about seventy-five men. The machinery of them is run by a thirty-horse-power steam engine, and has capacity for cutting [illegible] 15,000 feet of lumber per day. [illegible] are employed [illegible] from Colorado Springs [illegible] Manitou [illegible] Springs [illegible] Easton is [illegible] Mr. Brown, [illegible] a number of his neighbors and friends will join him, bringing considerable capital, and making a very desirable addition to our population.

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Those who wish to purchase residence lots are at their original price, $50 each without interest, as they are being sold by the Company, and many are asked when they have to borrow from private holders. We understand that there is only one $50 lot now unsold.

A petition has been largely signed by the citizens of the neighborhood, praying the County Commissioners to have the Ross [illegible] and South Park road put in good condition. This is a most important matter, and we trust that it will receive attention from the Commissioners which it certainly calls for. Our freighters have to pay [illegible] over this route, and could [illegible] do so, if the road were put in good order and kept so. On some recent occasions, however, it has been almost impassable. A few hundred dollars would suffice, matters right, and would be a ready over and over again for the coming Summer. Through the business which will be brought here, we can make it the point of supply for [illegible] and [illegible] Rio Grande. We must see to the wants of [illegible] Business men promises to be very active, and the greater portion of the growing trade of that section will certainly be done by us, if we take the proper means to secure it.

The County Superintendent of Schools reports that he was highly gratified at his visit to the school in District No. 3, in this County, at Wide Oak Station. He says the scholars have worked in a manner that reflects credit on themselves, on Mrs. Owens, their attentive and accomplished teacher. One class, in particular, of about ten, little boys and girls, acquitted themselves in a manner deserving of especial mention. In arithmetic, in examination of the most unusual thoroughness in fractions, in [illegible] cate propositions in interest, square and cube root, &c., &c., while in English grammar they responded to questions in all the exercises, as well as in many of the most difficult parts, with a promptness exceeding creditable. Their exercises in vocal music were charming. Does it not speak well for the citizens of this community that a region so abundantly rich in coal mines and in building stone, should be missing in the [illegible] and [illegible] interests. They have taken an [illegible] their school. It is to be expected that similar favorable report will come in from other schools in the County. At all events we are glad to find that the schools of this County compare favorably with those of the other counties of the Territory.

ELECTION.

Since our last issue, two circulars have been distributed about the town, which we publish below. The first contains the Resolutions which we printed last week, and the [illegible] which has been nominated to carry out the [illegible] aimed in those resolutions. The second is a [illegible] platform, and gives nominations for the five Trustees to be

TOWN OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1873-4.

At a meeting of the citizens, held on Thursday evening, March 27th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient that any licences for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors be granted by the Trustees of the Town of Colorado Springs during the coming year, and that the undersigned will support only such candidates for the office of Trustee as will hold that opinion, and are prepared to give a cordial support to the Directors of the Colorado Springs Company in any efforts they may make for the suppression of such sales.

Resolved, That the undersigned consider the interests of the Colorado Springs Company to be synonymous with those of the Town, and that it is for the best interests of this Town, that it will be highly desirable for the Town Trustees to work in harmony with the Company.

Resolved, That the undersigned will give their support only to such candidates as they believe will administer the affairs of the Town for the benefit of the whole community, and not to serve any personal ends.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

COLORADO SPRINGS DAILY GAZETTE.

TOWN TREASURER'S REPORT.

A. E. BARRETT, Treasurer,

In account with [illegible] of Colorado Springs.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LIST OF VOTERS.

The following is the List of Voters in Colorado Springs, as made up by the Board of Registry during the past week:

Allen, W W
Allen, [illegible]
Andrews, [illegible]
Armstrong, [illegible]
Allen, W A
Allen, N N
Becker, [illegible]
Barrett, A
Bates, Charles
Bridgett, G W
Bramble, Richard
Bennett, [illegible]
Bradbury, C C
Bacon, S W
Brawley, E
Burnham, [illegible]
Barnetson, John
Bump, A
Beatley, [illegible] V
Butler, [illegible]
Cavalin, G W
Clyde, Samuel
Conley, [illegible]
Cadney, Matt
Colburn, [illegible] V
Crowley, A
Clarkson
Conley, [illegible]
Chamberlain, Wm
Constant, [illegible]
Christiansen, John
Clark, [illegible]
Cowell, D A
Chinn, Jas
Cooper, [illegible]
Duncan, John
De Courcey, [illegible]
Durfee, Jos
Downing, Perry
Downing, A
Davis, W [illegible]
Davis, [illegible] R
Eves, C [illegible]
Ellison, [illegible]
Eaton, Chas
Freeman, [illegible]
France, Platt
Fox, [illegible]
Ford, [illegible]
Foote, [illegible]
Fairfield, W
Goodrich, A [illegible]
Gage, [illegible]
Gates, Sam
Grant, John
Gilcrease, [illegible]
Graham, John
Gettis, [illegible]
Gurnsey, [illegible]
Gardner, A A
Green, Geo
Gilmore, Chas
Granby, Geo
Groves, [illegible]
Harris, [illegible]
Harris, G
Hewitt, [illegible]
Hunter, [illegible] W
Herbert, Julius
Jackson, Wm
Jones, Aug
Jarvey, John
Jouvard, Chas
[illegible], John P
Dunphrey, [illegible]
Jones, [illegible]
Jones, S W
Jackson, W S
Jackson, W B
Johnson, [illegible]
Johnson, [illegible]
Jenkins, W S
Johnson, Moses W
Kaiser, John
King, W
Kirkland, [illegible]
Keeney, W
Kirkham, W S
Lyon, S C
Lawson, [illegible]
Loring, [illegible]
Love, Chas
Leighton, W
Lindsey, [illegible]
Little, Robt
Lawson, John
Leonard, [illegible]
McDowell, A
McDowell, C
McGonigle, John
McClintire, [illegible]
Morrison, A
Moore, Sam
McDonough, A
Nelson, W
Nelson, A
Nelson, [illegible]
Oakley, Geo
Otter, Wm
Nickerson, [illegible]
Nye, Fred
Nottingham, John
Owen, Thompson
Olcott, [illegible]
Odell, G
O'Connell, Philip
Potter, John
Pierce, Chas
Prescott, John
Price, [illegible]
Quackenbush, [illegible]
Reffelos
Raymond, [illegible]
Raymer, [illegible]
Reese, [illegible]
Reynolds, Thomas
Roop, W
Reed, D
Rogers, [illegible]
Reed, [illegible]
Sutton, A
Snyder, [illegible]
Snyder, S
Summers, Geo
Simmons, P A
Stevens, [illegible]
Swee, [illegible]
Sweet, G
Sullivan, Jas
Swan, Geo
Sessions, [illegible]
Sutherland, J A
Scott, W S
Serrett, [illegible]
Stowe, [illegible]
Scott, W S
Stratton, W G
Simonds, Charles
Smith, [illegible]
Stevenson, Wm
Trimble, C W
True, [illegible]
Tice, A
Tucker, W W
Turner, [illegible]
Taylor, Fred
Weaver, D
Whipple, [illegible]
Wyse, S
Wood, [illegible]
Taylor, [illegible]
Wood, C
Wilcox, Nat
Wilson, Jas
Williams, [illegible]
Wagner, Wm
Wagner, A
Wheeler, [illegible]
Wood, A
Wilson, [illegible]
Andrews, D
Allen, [illegible]
Ambrose, W
Amerose, D
Adams, Josh
Allison, Charles
Brown, [illegible]
Battle, Pierce
Belcher, A
Butler, W
Barton, C
Bridge, [illegible]
Brooks, [illegible]
Bradley, Ed
Beattie, [illegible] G
Deacon, John
Butler, Wm
Bone, [illegible]
Bradbury, Wm
Catron, Chas
Cutlom, [illegible]
Cogan, [illegible]
Curtis, [illegible]
Coleman, Thos
Carter, Albert E
Carter, John
Cevere, Chas
Clark, John
Cood, G W
Clark, [illegible]
Carr, [illegible]
Chamberlain, Wm
Carro, [illegible] W
Coreland, W S
Jones, Adam
Donevan, J
Dittridge, [illegible]
Davis, [illegible]
Davis Richard
Duncan, [illegible]
Eaton, [illegible]
Edge, Fred
Frei, Jacob
Fahy, John
Fitzpatrick, Jan
Furaman, [illegible] C
Florence, W
Fay, E R
Green, M
Greene, [illegible]
Gwin, John
Gilley, [illegible]
Greenway, A S
Gregg, Isaac S
Higuera, [illegible]
Girard, Wm
Gray, Henry
Gardinghouse, L A
Hewett, [illegible]
Henry, [illegible]
Harlan, [illegible] A
Haizen, [illegible]
Howard, G C
Hoagman, N
Hayward, W F G
Humphrey, [illegible]
Howard, Thos
Harrison, Wm
Hamilton, Geo
Hume, Thos
Hughes, Thomas
Hamilton, Wm
Irving, Geo E
Johnson, [illegible]
Johnson, Geo
Jackson, [illegible] B
Jackson, [illegible] W
Johnson, George
Johnson, [illegible]
King, W
King, Quincy
Knowles, Geo
Kummerer, [illegible]
Leonard, [illegible]
Leonard, C
Lanigan, Wm
Lyons, Henry
Lombard, [illegible]
Miller, [illegible]
Lester, Wm
Baltimore, John
Lovejoy, Geo
Leighton, W
Lee, [illegible]
Majorober, W
McDonald, [illegible]
McKeag, Joan
McGlooney, A A
McIntosh, S Z
McKenzie, [illegible]
McKnight, R J
McGinty, [illegible]
McCafery, Hugh
Mattox, [illegible]
McNulty, Robt
Meyer, George
Nuscammer, [illegible]
Nevels, S W
Neere, A
Parmenter, [illegible] C
Powers, Wm
Pratt, [illegible]
Peck, [illegible]
Peyton, [illegible]
Price, [illegible]
Pollard, [illegible]
Page, Wm
Pixley, [illegible]
Riley, [illegible]
Ripley, [illegible]
Reyburn, [illegible]
Rogers, [illegible]
Rodi, [illegible] C
Robinson, John
Roman, [illegible]
Ramalia, Wm
Rogers, Wm
Strozier, Peter
Stitzer, [illegible]
Spaulding, [illegible] C
Sullivan, Jas
Smith, M O
Stowe, A
Strayer, Geo
Stewart, G
Scammon, G
Stricker, Jos
Shields, [illegible]
Sencle, [illegible] C
Stiles, Jas
Sanders, Mathew
Shepherd, A M
Stockbridge, Chas
Stumpy, [illegible]
Sturm, [illegible]
Schenk, [illegible]
Tozer, W W
Thornburg, Wm
Tisdale, Chas
Tucker, Lewis
Taylor, [illegible]
Vosburg, [illegible]
Wentzen, John
Wheeler, D N
Weston, J A
West, Jas
Ware, [illegible] V
Wood, [illegible] W
Wood, Geo
Wellman, [illegible] W
Weer, G
Williams, S A
Wilson, [illegible]
Winslow, Horace
Watson, Chas
Williams, [illegible]
Young, A B

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The following visitors have been staying at the Hotels at Manitou, Colorado City, and Colorado Springs, during the week:—

COLORADO SPRINGS HOTEL.

Mrs G C Dwight, Denver
F W Austin wife and son, Chicago.
Wm Moore, Pueblo
F Arnold, "
F Schmeister, New York.
H Schuyler, Pueblo.
E Smith, Brooklyn, N Y.
Stevens, "
A G Lane, Chicago.
E S Green, "
A G Carver, New Jersey.
J Chopier, New Jersey.
H J Brown, Philadelphia.
W W Gaskill, "
D L Johnson, Erie, Pa.
Mrs Crane, Illinois.
Mrs Smith, Col. Springs.
W D Perkins, Chicago.
S S Syrin, Pueblo.
W L Beaumsey, "
W Barehart, St Louis.
E S Wells, "

MANITOU HOUSE, MANITOU.

C A Miller, Jr., Denver.
S C Bicwit, "
O M Bryan, Sycamore, Ill.
Wallace Pratt, wife and son, Kansas City.
F Hofmeister, New York.
K Fegan, Manitou.
W Farrell, Ellsworth, Pa.
C C Dornton, Burgen's Park.
H W Austin, wife and son, Chicago.
W Partridge, Denver.
E A Taylor, Oswego, N Y.

LA FONT HOUSE.

W Irion and wife, Spring Valley.
Miss M A Irion, Spring Valley.
L Davis, Fountain.
E H Gould, "
B Beaumont, Chicago.
W Mullen, Fairplay.
S P Kennedy, "
A Kelly, Divide.
G H Knowles, Cottonwood.
John Lenry, Pueblo
R White, Mountains.
Thompson Pueblo.
A Harris, Kansas.
E Newton, Chicago.
Elliott, Iowa.
A Rowney, Golden.
W R Roby, Manitou.
K Fegan, Manitou.
Mrs M S Prugg, Denver.
Russell, Kansas.
D A Brown Clarky, Chicago.
Sherret, Fairport, Mo.
W Wilson, Douglas Co.
J O Strong, Fleming Ty.
F A Young, Cheyenne.
Clang, Pueblo.
C M Reynolds, Divide.

FARMING AND GARDENING.

By an Old Settler.

HINTS FOR APRIL.

April is now here, and in consequence of the ground being so extremely dry, but little grain has been sown. Irrigation is the growing necessary this season. Let the farmer carry this out and get his grain in at the earliest possible moment, and rain does not come soon afterwards, put water on to it. March is dry every season by not using timely irrigation. Wherever the young plants are suffered to begin to turn yellow, through want of water, loss may be expected. It is too early to plant corn in this county.

Fruit trees may now be planted at any time. I hope that the people of El Paso County will embark extensively in this branch of business, as I feel assured that all fruit common to the Northern States, excepting peaches, will do well here. I have had in my garden for four years past a number of apple trees and one cherry tree, and all have grown as rapidly and looked as healthy as could be desired.

Now is also the time to plant shade trees, and everyone who has even a very small parcel of land should do something in this way. It may be done at little expense, and will well repay any time expended upon it. Cottonwoods are abundant, and easily procured, and make a capital shade tree.

Many kinds of garden seeds may be sown at any time during the month. The seeds of cauliflower, especially in the case of beets and parsnips, if rain should not come soon after your seeds are sown, water should be put on, or the germination of the seed will be prevented by the dryness of the ground.

Many of our Ranchmen are gathering their cattle. This should be done as fast as possible during the present month, to prevent their straying or being driven off.

Postmasters should still keep good watch over their flocks; a few weeks more and they will reap the full reward of their labor. This interest is rapidly growing into importance in our County, and the left profits of our sheep growers will [illegible] exceed $50 000 this season.

GRACE GREENWOOD'S LATEST.

am constantly receiving letters of inquiry, with regard to Colorado, which it is barely possible for me to answer in full. I have not established a "Lake's Head agency, nor do I expect to, but would like to give all necessary information to people sensible enough to emigrate to Colorado, where I hope to be again this summer. So please leave to announce to all anxious inquirers, a book entitled *New Life in New Lands*, just published by Dodd & Co., No. 47 Park Place, New York. In this volume I contain all I know about Colorado, and more. I know it is a good book, for I wrote it myself. To invalids, whose solicitous inquiries touch me most, I would reiterate here that I believe the climate of Colorado this "glorious weather" thing on earth" for rarefied digestion and easy breathing. It would cure asthmatics and weak mothers, and even swearing, would [illegible] many a politician on the shoulder, and say it

"Come, rest up William Riley
And go along with me."

N. Y. Times.

INFORMATION FOR STRANGERS.

COLORADO.

To borrow the expression of a well known writer, the Territory of Colorado stands on the Rocky Mountains like a saddle—a part of it being on their eastern flank, a part on their western flank, and a part of it being taken up by the mountains themselves. It lies between the 37th and 41st parallels of north latitude, and the 102d and 109th meridians of west longitude, being bounded on the north by Wyoming and Nebraska, and on the east by Nebraska and Kansas, and on the south by New Mexico, and on the west by Utah. The area embraced forms nearly a square, containing about 103,925 square miles, or 73,420,000 acres—a greater extent of country than all of Great Britain, with a colony or two included, and quite as large as New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, with New Jersey thrown in for good measure.

For many reasons, Colorado is one of the most remarkable sections of country on the face of the earth.

Though not geographically, it is, really, the centre of the North American Continent. Up to its giant peaks there is a gradual slope on every side, from the Atlantic on the east, the Pacific on the west, the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and the frozen seas of the Polar Sea on the north.

The dwellers on its "mountain" or "foot-hill" land live, on the average, about a mile above the level of the sea, whilst those who live in its "mountain towns," are lifted still nearer heaven.

The scenery is magnificently grand. Its climate is genuinely cheering and invigorating. Those ever air and bright sunshine, which constantly surround it, act like a charm upon the system, invigorating the bodily powers and inducing constant "good spirits." The dryness and purity of the atmosphere render it especially suitable for such as are of consumptive or asthmatic tendencies, or suffer from any affection of the throat or lungs; such—unless the disease has obtained too firm a grip—are almost certain to regain health and strength.

The resources of the country are almost limitless and inexhaustible.

Its mountains are stored and pierced with precious wealth of all kinds—gold and silver, copper and lead, coal and iron.

Cradled in their bosom, arms and lying at their outspread feet, are peaceful valleys, where in the farmer raises crops of rich abundance. Owing to the small rainfall, irrigation is necessary to the cultivation of the soil; but this, when understood, is comparatively little trouble, and far more than compensated for by the great yield which it obtained.

Eastward from the mountains, the "great plains" stretch in almost boundless extent, covered with rich grasses, which render them the best pastures in the world. Sheep and cattle thrive upon them with but little care, and in a few exceptions through the winter as well as the summer. During the fall, the dryness of the atmosphere cures the grasses, standing upon all their nutritious qualities, and serving them, standing upon the ground, as natural hay—a winter stock of feed, needing no preparation or housing.

The foot hills are covered with timber, and mountain almost every variety of building stone. Some of the rivers afford water-power of the finest character.

In short, Colorado offers all the natural resources necessary for carrying on the three great productive industries—Mining, Agriculture, and Manufactures—and all the attractions of Scenery and Climate calculated to make it a beautiful and delightful home.

EL PASO COUNTY.

El Paso County is one of the central counties of the Territory, and occupies a full share of its principal physical characteristics—fertile valleys, timber, and water. Along its northern border stretches the famous Cheyenne Mountain, a pine-covered mountain spur, which lends its name to the pass that separates the sections of country tributary to the chief rivers of the Territory. The Platte in the north and the Arkansas in the south, "from the Divide" this county lies in a continuous slope eastward, its southern boundary being eighteen miles north of the Arkansas, the distance from north to south being about forty-two miles. This southward slope—exposing the whole of the county like a garden way to the full sunlight—has a marked effect upon its climatic characteristics. The distance from the eastern boundary of the county to the foot of the mountains, is about forty miles, and beyond that, the county embraces about thirty miles of mountainous country, making the total width about seventy miles. The area includes about 1,635,000 acres, of which upwards of 94,000 acres has been "entered."

Though Pike's Peak—the great centre of the gold excitement which first brought Colorado into notice—is situated in the county, there are few, if any, known valuable deposits of the precious metals within its limits. El Paso county has no place amongst the mining counties of the Territory. It has, however, the advantage of a market in the mining districts to the west, which are rapidly growing into great importance, being amongst the richest in the Territory, and will cause a large demand for agricultural and other products.

Most of the agricultural land which can be watered directly—that is, by ditches taken out of the creeks—is already taken up, and since land is now worth from $5 to $10 per acre. Experiments, however, will shortly be made in the matter of artesian wells, and, if they prove successful, thousands of acres of the most tempting land—still open to pre-emption—will be made available for irrigation and cultivation. Scattered through the mountains are numerous small patches, or "parks," on which grains and vegetables of the first quality can be raised to even greater advantage than in the lower valleys.

Similar manner, most of the land available for stock ranges, having water upon it, has been taken up, and for sale command from $500 to $1,000. There can be no doubt, however, that, if not anywhere on the plains, wells could be sunk at a small expense, at which water could be drawn by wind mills or other means. Necessity has not yet driven the people to invention; but will do so ere long, as every succeeding year increases more and more manifest the fact that this country which has been regarded as valueless is in reality of the most valuable character, albeit a little trouble is needed to aid Nature for the convenience of art.

The progress of the stock interests of the county may be gathered from the following figures taken from the Assessor's reports for 1871 and 1872. In the former year there were 773 horses, 190 mules, 5,718 cattle, 2,211 oxen, 2042 sheep, and 548 swine. In 1872, there were 1,056 horses, 276 mules, 9,068 cows, 3,345 oxen, 6,536 calves, 10,314 sheep, and 761 swine. Last year, the wool crop of the county amounted to 174,812 pounds.

The Fountain Prairie is an important part of the business of the county, there being fourteen mills constantly engaged in it, and more arable land in El Paso county than in any other county in the Territory.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

The town of Colorado Springs is situated in the centre of El Paso county, at a point where Second Monument Creek unites with the Fountain qui Bouille and where the Ute Pass opens upon the plains.

As a principal station on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, seventy-six miles south of Denver (the intermediate Divisional point), and thirty-two miles north of Pueblo (the county town of the Territory), and thirty-two miles north of Pueblo, the town takes its name from numerous mineral springs in the immediate neighborhood. The most celebrated of the place grouped together about five miles to the west, in a beautiful glen, to which has been given the name of Manitou. These are the celebrated "Boiling Springs," which years ago were made known to the world by Fremont, Richardson, and other writers. Formerly they were visited on account of their medicinal virtues by the native tribes of Indians, who regarded them as supernatural phenomena caused by the direct action of the Great Spirit. In latter times, notwithstanding the difficulty of access to them, their fame has attracted large numbers of invalids, anxious to avail themselves of the healing waters. During last year, large sums of money have been expended in laying out and adorning the ground in the neighborhood with a bath-house, commodious and comfortable hotel has been built, but cheaper have been since supplied, and many other conveniences provided. Now that these famous springs are so easily accessible, and that every provision has been made for the comfort of visitors, there can be no doubt that a few years will suffice to make them as attractive a point as Saratoga in the East. Thousands will throng to them every year, and many will take up permanent abodes around them. The springs are seven in number, and are useful both for drinking and bathing purposes, being highly beneficial for dyspepsia, skin diseases, general debility, and numerous other ailments which we need not catalogue.

In addition to these wonderful springs, which of the most remarkable and unique in their scenery in the American continent is to be found in the town.

Directly in front of the hotel, the most celebrated of the Rocky Mountain peaks rise to a height of many tens of thousands of feet above sea level, and is lovely and majestic at all seasons of the year. Right and left of the hotel is a continuous range of "Foot-Hills," lofty mountains that would be termed in any other land, but entirely dwarfed by their mighty brethren of the main chain, with rocky crags and fantastic outlines, and smooth slopes, with constant play of light and shade, with contrast of rich and varied colors, with streaks of snow and dark groves of pine—the whole forming a panorama of exceeding beauty, of which the eye never tires.

Three miles from town is the wonderful Mid Canon—a gateway of the Gods, through which has been hewn a road, from the Ascent of which a view of the valley is obtained, and gorgeous rocks, from a certain point, assume the appearance of all who belong to the fairies in a wonderful but beautiful. Five Queer's Canon, especially, is a perfect gem. Cheyenne Canon, miles to the south of the town, is a chaos of rock and beautiful waterfalls, gems in its solitude and grandeur. Twelve miles north is the Monument Park, studded with groups of lofty columns of sandstone, which look like obelisks, some hundreds of feet high, immediately beyond which emerge the Rainbow Glen, the Cameron Falls, Manitou, the Fountain, and the Pikes. Indeed, in a score localities, are objects of grandeur and of beauty. The advantage of these points, says a recent writer, is that it takes you but a few minutes to get into the heart of the mountains.

The Springs and the Scenery are such and destined, of themselves, to build up a town of some considerable size and importance. Here will be a place of resort of almost unequalled attractions—known the world over. Last year it brought thousands of visitors, from almost every State in the Union, and from foreign lands, and each succeeding season will bring an increasing throng, whilst many, who are in search of health, have already chosen Kansas their permanent home, and many more will settle here in order to secure the same inestimable boon.

Everything possible is being done to heighten the attractive features of a spot on which Nature has bestowed so many advantages. It is intended to make Colorado Springs not only famous as a Health resort, but also as an educational centre, and a home of refined society. Large reservations have been made for schools, and the first institution and the Town, although still in its infancy, has undertaken the erection of a costly school-house. Wide streets and avenues and spacious squares have been laid out, and thousands of trees have been planted.

Ample funds will accumulate to carry out the work of beautifying the town, erecting public buildings, and constructing necessary public works. The town is a Colony Town, and the whole of the profits derived from the sale of the Colony Lots and Lands are appropriated to public improvements. The land is being bought in large parcels at low rates, and being sold to purchasers in small lots at advanced figures, many thousands of dollars will thus be devoted to the purposes named.

Persons may become colonists by purchasing certificates of membership, which are of four classes, corresponding to the price to be paid for them—$50, $75, $100, and $200. A certificate entitles a member to locate certain lots and lands. The certificate of three denominations entitles to—First class, 25 feet by 150 feet, ranging in prices from $100 to $250; Residence Lots, 50 feet by 150 feet, and 100 feet by 100 feet, ranging in prices from $50 to $150; Business Lots, ranging in prices from $50 to $150; Outlying Tracts, of the following sizes and prices—Ten-acre tracts, $150; five-acre tracts, $250; three-acre tracts, $300; two-acre tracts, $400; one-acre tracts, $500; forty-acre tracts, twenty-acre tracts, $20 to $40; ten-acre tracts, $30 to $50. A residence certificate entitles to a lot of 25 feet by 150 feet, and also to a business lot, irrespective of price; a $150 certificate entitles to a business lot and residence lot, or a business lot and outlying tract; provided the total value of the lands so located does not exceed $300; a $200 certificate to locate similar lots as the previous, but irrespective of price. The amount paid for the certificate is credited for the lots located, and the balance of the value of the lots exceeds that of the certificate can be paid any time within twelve months of the location in addition to the first location, if none has come or made upon the same certificate. Colonists may take out as many certificates as they please, but are bound to make one improvement thereto to purchase a house, or make some equivalent expenditure, for each certificate, within eight months of making the first location certificate, when the lot becomes the property of the colonist upon which being done, a deed, duly executed, signed, sealed, and delivered, will be given to the purchaser. Each colonist, however, that no intoxicating liquors shall ever be sold on such lots as may premises saving the charge of a public resort; breach of this condition involves forfeiture of the property.

The lands about the Town of which the Colony possesses about 10,000 acres, are excellent for cultivation. A great portion is almost as flat as a table, with an exceedingly slight slope, so that it can be irrigated with the utmost facility. Irrigating canals have been constructed, and large reservoirs for the purpose of storing water at an immense saving against exceptionally dry seasons. The locality and the soil are especially suitable for the cultivation of cereal fruits, and for these a ready market in the immediate vicinity, in addition to the supply required by the town, and by the various mining districts. A company has been formed for the purpose of establishing a Canning Factory in the Town to preserve the quantity of fruit grown that exceed the home consumption.

The progress already made by the Town has been astonishingly rapid. Up to date—that is, within the last eighteen months from the commencement of the enterprise—there have been 320 certificates of membership issued, on most of which two locations have been made. The population, according to a recent enumeration, taken by order of the Town Trustees, is said to be about 2,000, some of which is floating, but is now fully that number. Two churches have been erected, and two more are in course of erection, and three or four others are contemplated, two public schools are already in use, and shortly to be commenced, two public schools, a lyceum, a newspaper, a post-office, a telegraph office, a bank, three or four large hotels, numerous boarding houses, store of all kinds, workshops—wherever industries as well as the necessities of life can be obtained—livery stables, etc. The town has been organized with trustees and other officers, and several companies have been formed for the protection of important commercial interests—including a steam saw-mill, an active agitation for manufacturing, a steam saw-mill, an active agitation for manufacturing, fire-causing, etc. In short, the basis has been laid for securing progress and prosperity.

Settlers, there are, are seeking new homes, Colorado Springs offers advantages of the highest order.

February 1st, 1873.

Kansas Pacific RAILWAY

THE FAVORITE, DIRECT, AND ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE THROUGH COLORADO AND KANSAS TO ALL POINTS EAST.

No "precious" Omnibus or ferry transfers by this Route, and no lay over on the Line on Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVE DENVER FOR THE EAST DAILY, AND MAKE

Close Connections at Kansas City

TO ALL POINTS

EAST, NORTH, & SOUTH.

PULLMAN'S PALACE CARS are attached to all Express Trains, and run through between Denver and Kansas City without change.

NEW AND ELEGANT DINING SALOON CARS

ARE BROUGHT INTO USE

AND THESE ARE

NO OTHER ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE EAST.

Be Sure and ask for TICKETS via KANSAS CITY, and the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

E. S. JOWEN, General Superintendent,
STEVENSON PARSONS, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Kansas City, Mo.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

THE GREAT AND ONLY RAILROAD
TO
SOUTHERN COLORADO
AND
NEW MEXICO.

Passenger trains leave Denver daily at 8:30 a. m., connecting at Pueblo with Barlow & Sanderson's daily line of coaches for

TRINIDAD,
CIMARRON, FORT UNION,
LAS VEGAS, AND SANTA FE.

ALSO WITH THE

Arkansas Valley Branch

FOR

Leadville, and Coal Fields.

Trains leave Pueblo daily at 10:15 a. m. on arrival of stages from Santa Fe, the connection at Denver with Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Union Railways for all points

EAST AND WEST.

Through tickets to principal points in Colorado on sale at Santa Fe, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs.

D. C. DODGE, Gen. Freight & Ticket Agent.
W. J. GREENWOOD, General Manager.
W. W. JONES, Supt., Denver, Colorado.

BAXTER & ROBSON,
Merchant Tailors
AND DEALERS IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
F STREET, OPP. POST-OFFICE,
DENVER, COLORADO.
WORK NO SUIS A SPECIALTY.

"Absolutely the best protection against Fire."

Over 1,200 Acts. Fires Put Out with

MORE THAN

$10,000,000.00

WORTH OF PROPERTY SAVED FROM FLAMES.

BABCOCK

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS in the principal Cities of the Union use them daily. They are Safe and Simple, and a powerful protection.

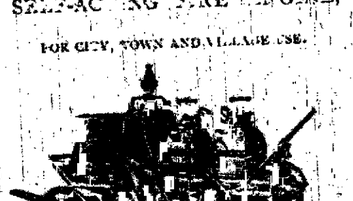
THE GOVERNMENT has adopted the BABCOCK EXTINGUISHER, and will place them in all its Arsenals, Navy Yards, and Steamers, wherever it is introduced.

ALSO,

BABCOCK

SELF-ACTING FIRE ENGINE,

FOR CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE USE.



It is More Effective than the Steam Fire Engine, because it is instantaneously ready and throws a powerful stream of carbonic acid gas and water for any length of time.

It is the Best and Cheapest Fire Engine in the world, and comes within the financial abilities of every place.

It does not require an expensive system of waterworks, and is never out of repair. SEND FOR FREE PAMPHLET.

E. W. HARWOOD & SON,
56, Market street, Chicago.

DANIELS, FISHER & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO DE NIELS & ECKHART,

850, FARMER STREET, DENVER, COLORADO,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CARPET GOODS AND CARPETS,

DRESS GOODS. CARPETS,
LINSEY CLOTHINGS, OIL CLOTHS,
DOMESTIC GOODS, MATTINGS,
OILCLOTHS AND SHADES, MATS AND RUGS,
CLOTHS AND REPELLANTS, CURTAIN TRIMMINGS,
BLANKETS, ETC. CURTAINS, ETC.

In our Mammoth Carpet Stock may be found, in addition to the Cheap and Medium Qualities, all the finer grades of English Body Brussels, Tapestry, Velvets, Royal Wiltons, Axminsters, French and Turkish Moquetts and Axminsters, Rose Brussels, Three Ply, American Druggets, and Crumb Cloths. Linen Crumb Cloths in all widths. Over thirty styles of fine Stair Rods. Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Shade Fixtures in endless variety. House Furnishing Linens and Cottons A SPECIALTY. Carpets Cut and made to Order. Orders respectfully solicited.

STATEMENT

OF THE

NORTH MISSOURI INSURANCE CO.,

MACON, MO.,

MADE TO THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

JANUARY 1, 1873.

Cash deposited in Bank,	$71,225 78
Cash in Company's Office,	7,201 12
Loans on Bond and Mortgage, (first liens)	175,562 26
Interest accrued thereon,	6,260 99
Real Estate owned by Company,	37,000 00
Stocks and Bonds, par value $198,500.00, Market value,	152,485 00
Stocks and Bonds, par value $39,700,	20,259 22
Amount loaned on Stocks and Bonds, (Market value $39,700)	10,221 73
Personal Property,	600 00
Interest due and accrued on Stocks and Bonds,	186,150 62
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmittal,	78,807 13
Bills Receivable not matured, taken for Premiums,	7,105 00
Cash items and other claims, (collateral security,)	150,000 00
Notes given for Stocks, (Market value)	
	$903,678 05

Total Assets $903,678 05

Losses due and unpaid, None.
Losses in process of adjustment, $ 55,478 16
Losses resisted, 6,000 00
Total Liabilities, $ 61,478 16

The following Table shows the progress of the Company since the year 1867, and exhibits the most remarkable steady increase of any Company in the United States during the same period of time:

Assets Jan'y 1, 1868	$ 94,179 64	Assets July 1, 1872	$ 89,715 [illegible]
" July 1, 1868	115,210 46	" July 1, 1872	425,107 [illegible]
" Jan'y 1, 1869	119,958 17	" Jan'y 1, 1873	645,417 [illegible]
" July 1, 1869	115,360 27	" July 1, 1873	740,474 [illegible]
" Jan'y 1, 1870	180,778 56	" Jan'y 1, 1874	905,678 05
" July 1, 1870	194,846 79		

POLICIES ISSUED ON THIS STERLING COMPANY BY

H. H. PLATT, Agent at Colorado Springs.

DENVER

Bavaria Brewery,

BREWERY OF

LAGER BEER, ALE,

AND PORTER,

Dealers in Hops, Hops and all Kinds of Brewers' Supplies,

DENVER, COLORADO.

All Orders addressed to the Secretary, R. [illegible] CORNICK, will have prompt attention.

GREENHEAD'S

ARMIES & G.S.T., DENVER,

SPECIMENS & STUFFING.

ANIMAL MATERIAL,

MOUNTAIN VIEWS, CHROMOS,

OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES.

School Books sold at New York Prices.

E. W. DEANE & CO.,

Have Lounging on hand at the

NEW YORK

Head Tea Store

330 LARIMER STREET,

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Which for Low Prices

And Fine Teas cannot be excelled by any other House in the City.

Try us and we will convince you that we mean what we say.

N. O. OSGOOD, [illegible]
WM. WHEELER, Special Partner.

N. C. OSGOOD & CO.,

Manufacturers of all varieties of

CRACKERS,

AND JOBBERS OF

FLOUR.

Steam Cracker Works,

CAÑON CITY AND DENVER,

COLORADO.

Orders by mail have prompt attention.

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FRENE & BRO.

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Specimens of Natural History of all kinds for sale at lowest rates. Specimens Mounted on short notice. Cash paid for specimens of Animals.

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Opposite the American House.

DENVER, COLORADO.

THE CITY

National Bank

OF DENVER, COLORADO.

SUCCESSOR TO WARREN HUSSEY.

HENRY CROW, President.
FRANK PALMER, Vice President.
NO. R. [illegible]ANNA, Cashier.

E. R. HUTCHER, D. BATES.

PIONEER

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